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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 27.

No. 18,785. 號五十八百七千八萬一第 日十三月六年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號六月八年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	" " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	" " 10 "
11.20 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" " 15 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" " 15 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 "	" " 15 "
3.00 "	to 8.00 "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.		
1.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
Sundays.		

7.30 a.m.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	" " 15 "
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	" " 10 "
6.00 "	to 8.30 "	" " 15 "
8.30 "	to 8.30 "	" " 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode Order representing Bank
Notes.

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General Managers. 11849

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tat Shee Tan)	dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
SHEN LUNG	dep.	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
Shum Chai	dep.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Shing Shui	dep.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05
Tai Po	dep.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Shatin	dep.	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Yuenai	dep.	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Hung Hom	dep.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
KOWLOON	arr.	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Local a.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local a.m.	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Local a.m.	No. 21 Through Express a.m.	No. 22 Local a.m.
Last Ferry	dep.	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
KOWLOON	dep.	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Hung Hom	dep.	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Yuenai	dep.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Shatin	dep.	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Tai Po	dep.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
Tai Po	dep.	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Shatin	dep.	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Yuenai	dep.	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Hung Hom	dep.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Shen Lung	dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
CANTON (Tat Shee Tan)	arr.	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning	dep.	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.50	7.10	7.30	7.50	8.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	6.30	6.50	7.10	7.30	7.50	8.10	8.00



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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Doc. No. 1.	Doc. No. 2.	Doc. No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	58 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	580 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	68 "	68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25 "	25 "	25 "

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

	288 feet 0 inch.	58 "	7 "
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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "	58 "	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	15 "	15 "	15 "

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

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Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
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Cannot be excelled with tinned
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COULOMMIER CHEESE!

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Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

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THE HERRING—HALL—MARVIN

SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

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Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

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A TALK WITH CHARLES SCHWAB

[BY W. DEACH THOMAS.]

The most popular appointment made in the United States was the election of Charles M. Schwab to be Minister of Shipping, and the interest does not die down as he gets to work.

Perhaps he sees to it that it shall not at any rate no one in America can keep off the subject. As I sat down to a farewell luncheon in New York the secretary of the club proudly handed me a private letter to read. It was typewritten and terse, but signed "Charles Schwab"—a good firm signature. Half the members had stories of "Charlie"—his youth, his arrival, his "Bethlehem periods."

I have heard his life-story—each version much differing from the others—a dozen times. Men and women talk "Charlie" in the streets, in the cars, in the trains. In political circles his appointment is held to mark the end of political slowness and inefficiency. And all this appreciation of the Steel King as a public character is punctuated by outbursts of personal admiration. "Charlie is such a good fellow."

Hero worship always flourishes in the United States (though the hero may sometimes descend abruptly into the "Back Number"), but the worship of "Charlie" has, I think, a quality quite its own, and there is something more than a personal reason why half the American nation continues to talk of "Charlie" as if they were Jacobites out of season.

But the king they address so familiarly is a king of industry and anything but hereditary in his kingdom. Charles M. Schwab is not the first big business man to be set in charge of a great war industry. Stettinius, probably the ablest of all, but unknown, is Assistant Secretary of War; Ryan, copper magnate and railroad builder, is head of aircraft production. There are seven or eight others.

But none of these, nor all of these, compare with the new Ship King in their appeal to popular imagination. From "Prize" to New York the people believe that Schwab will manufacture ships almost as quickly as the steel plates that made him millionaire. Hog Island, already the colossus among the world's shipyards, soon to be capable of turning out a "fabricated" ship a day, is to do his name more honour than even the Bethlehem Steel Works.

AFRAID OF NOTHING. So I went to see Mr. Schwab and in something under five seconds knew why half America felt happy, felt that all was right with the world when "Charlie" went to the White House and said he was "afraid of nothing, not even of the Ministry of Shipping." It is quite impossible not to laugh in his presence. He outdoes the reputation of Democritus, the laughing philosopher of the classics.

When he had given me some facts about the shipping and told me that full speed ahead would begin before July 1st, he talked solely of cheerfulness and the value of enthusiasm. The two are the real secrets of his success. His power of "drive," of getting things done, has come less from force and energy—though these are present in high enough power—than from a contagious optimism.

"Nobody can do really good work unless he is cheerful." "You spoil all good work in a man by blame and grumbling." "Never judge a man by his mistakes, but always by what he gets done." "Don't get men to work for you, but with you." "I suppose few men have made more mistakes than I have." Mr. Schwab kept laughing out such maxims one after the other in the intervals of enough interruptions on the telephone to set a common man's nerves at the wasteful job of frantic juggling. And he told me some delightful anecdotes all on the same subject.

Mr. Carnegie, who knew his gift of optimism, brought him from Italy the picture of a poor old monk sitting with his two hands over his stomach and laughing constantly. He keeps the picture in his working room as a source of strength. His ideal character is one of his workmen who, refusing to strike, was thrown into the canal, and wobbled, half-drowned and frozen, back to his home.

"And what did you do to your fellow-workmen?" Mr. Schwab asked him. "Oh, I just laughed," he said; and that is what Mr. Charles M. Schwab does even when things go hardest and results are smaller.

He has done much work for Great Britain, and among his proudest feats, so he told me, was the provision of 27 submarines demanded by Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Schwab, who knew at the time nothing whatever about the details, promised them in the nine months. He produced them, though he had to go to Canada to do it, in six months he will do the same with the shipping, chiefly because all who work under him do more and better work under the contagion of his energetic laughter. What might be bragging in another, in him is bubbling faith. Like the old philosopher, his creed is *crede quaeris*—*impossible*, which I may translate as, "I believe it can be done because others are sure it cannot."

EPHONY AND TYPE. There are many reasons why "Charlie" should be a hero. Personal qualities and a picturesque career have endeared him to some and advertised him to all, but there is one master reason which gives him a proper prominence above most other heroes. In himself and in his career he will serve as epitome and type of the whole American nation in its historical development and on its way to the discovery of its organic self.

As a boy of foreign origin, Schwab earned a few dollars a week in the Steel Corporation Works. A gift of music and of hard work combined brought him to the notice of Mr. Carnegie who was passionately susceptible to melody. He was selected for a particular piece of work. His salary and position were raised.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE MODERN WEDDINGS

If Mr. Dyer Ball were to rewrite his "Things Chinese" he would have to add much to the chapter on weddings, for New China is no better demonstrated than in the modern form of marriage which is becoming so general throughout the twenty ports and in Peking itself. The old time-worn ceremonies with their exacting observances and uncomfortable practices may be good enough for those whose ideas have been circumscribed, but they have become abhorrent to young men and young women who have known the sortening and refining influences of western culture, and so it is that a reformed marriage has come into vogue—a ceremony which while retaining the essentials of the old has none of its repugnant features. Admittedly, it has lost in picturesque effect, but it has gained in that it preserves the dignity of the parties concerned. It is no longer a long-drawn-out ceremonial continued for days involving discomfort to the bride and bridegroom, considerable expense to the parents, and indigestion to the innumerable guests. It is a thing of simplicity and does not occupy more than ten minutes. It evinces a disregard for appearances and a regard for time which is indeed a remarkable, bespeaking a quality of practicality which may yet prove of value to the nation. A modern wedding which took place in Peking last week affords a striking contrast to the elaborate ceremonial which has hitherto been considered essential on such occasions.

In the first place the parties were drawn to each other in the good old-fashioned way. It was their own affair entirely, but they were fortunate in having the consent of their guardians. The betrothal followed Western lines—simply the announcement of the engagement—and the wedding ceremony was simplicity itself. It took place in a room in a public building. Here the guests assembled and were entertained to music pending the commencement of the ceremony, which began by the witness to the solemnization taking his place at an appointed station, followed by the go-betweens taking their respective places. Then the best man conducted the bridegroom before the witness, after which the bride was led by the bridesmaids to her place at the side of the bridegroom, and the witness read the marriage certificate, a document which is, perhaps, worth reproducing. It reads as follows: "Lu Kung Tao, of Chihli Province, and Shin-jen Shen, of Chekiang Province, having agreed to be married to each other, on the 28th day of June, 1918, united in wedlock before the witness, Tsai Yuan-pai. The affections of the two parties are overflowing and will continue though their hairs may turn grey. (Signed) Tsai Yuan-pai, Lu Kung Tao, Shin-jen Shen, (Witness) Yen and Shu Chen." At the conclusion of the reading of the certificate the bridegroom put the ring on the bride's finger (on this occasion the young man was so nervous that the precious symbol slipped from his fingers and dropped on to the floor), then the bride and bridegroom bowed twice to each other, bowed in turn to the witness, the go-betweens, the guests, and their relatives. Lohengrin's "Wedding March" was played, and the party adjourned in the best Western style for light refreshments, after which the happy couple left in approved Occidental fashion for Japan, where their honeymoon is to be spent. Such is the present-day wedding in Peking.

He received a few shares. As a crisis this David who had played to the king went out and by his sole strength and charm settled a threatened strike. He became a man of mark. His shares multiplied, and on morning a rearrangement of the stock, forced by the irresistible growth of the industry, made him more than a millionaire.

He woke to the fact of a sudden. He was himself dazed, like the nation which arose from a half-blinded struggle with the inherent wealth of the land, to perception of a million unrealized possibilities. "Charlie" said to himself one day, "What shall I do with this money? What can I buy with it?" His answers to his own questions were at first crude enough and elemental enough. One day at an inn he paid a \$4 bill with a \$100 note and said "Keep the change." The incident meant nothing to him, but it was retold all over the locality, and "Charlie" found himself regarded as an eccentric freak, a reputation not altogether desirable among the directors of a great business concern.

How many people over the world discussed American finance, and indeed character, very much as they discussed "Charlie" in the light of a wild spendthrift prodigy of extraordinary capacity for making dollars, and for the spending of them in and out of season. But this middle period in man and nation was not likely to last long. Presently Charles Schwab played the part of Henry V. and reformation up a flood came over him. He discovered, for the second time, that his real mission lay along the road of labour. His genius stood out clear. He had found himself.

Was this the end? Was the United States only to be famous as a congeries of dollar kings, whose genius lay in dragging out wealth from the bowels of the earth? America's part in the war is sufficient answer.

New ambitions have arisen in nations as well as in millionaires. The Steel King is now on a national, not a commercial throne. His laugh has become a national, not a personal asset. He and his ships and his shipyards will take place in history as makers of a new nation, united, and Americanized out of all recognition of its earlier self. National development has jumped 100 years since the news of the German offensive started on March 21st, when the war first came home to the feelings and imagination of the American people.

And famous among its chiefs is, and will be, this most characteristic citizen, Charlie Schwab.

RESIGNATION OF SIR W. WILKINSON.

THE CAUSE.

It appears that Sir William Wilkinson, until lately British Consul-General at Hankow, relinquished his position owing to the receipt of a despatch from the British Legation stating that, in consequence of a letter of complaint which had been sent in against him by the heads of six British firms through the China Association in Shanghai, His Majesty's Secretary of State desired him to apply for permission to retire from the service on the completion of his sixtieth year of age (May 10th). It was further stated that out of consideration for his feelings the letter of complaint was withheld.

Sir William was entirely in the dark as to the nature of the allegations made against him and wrote to the Chairman of the Shanghai branch of the China Association for information, but none was vouchsafed. The *Central China Post*, of Hankow, then took the matter in hand and obtained copies of the following correspondence from the files of the Association:—

First comes a letter written by Sir William in his effort to obtain information:—

H.M. Consulate-General,
Hankow, April 22nd, 1918.
Chairman of China Association,
Shanghai.

Sir, I am given to understand that the Shanghai branch of the China Association, on behalf of six British firms, recently represented to the Foreign Office that their interests were suffering from unsatisfactory handling on the part of H.M. Consulate-General at Hankow.

I do not ask, though I should be glad to learn, the names of these firms; but I am clearly entitled to know what was the precise wording of the charge made against me, and what was the evidence adduced in support of it.

I think, indeed, that in all fairness your Association, before entertaining the complaint and writing to the Foreign Office, should have communicated with me. In any case, I now trust and expect that you will cause me to be supplied without further delay with particulars of the charge and evidence. I have, etc.

(Sd.) WILLIAM WILKINSON,
Consul-General,
China Association,
Shanghai Branch,
May 3rd, 1918.

Sir William Wilkinson,
Hankow.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo; the same has the attention of my committee, on whose behalf I am authorised to inform you that they do not consider that they are called upon to furnish you with details of the complaint made to the Association. The signatories of the letter received, and which was passed on, not as stated by you to the Foreign Office but to H.M. Minister at Peking, were six of the leading mercantile firms in the East whose representations my Committee felt could not be ignored, and without expressing any opinion on the subject matter of the complaint, the same was passed on as received. I have, etc.

(Sd.) A. STEPHEN,
Chairman.

Sir William renewed his request as follows:—

H.M. Consulate-General,
Hankow, May 8th, 1918.
Chairman of China Association,
Shanghai.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, informing me that your Committee do not consider that they are called upon to furnish me with details of the complaint made to the Association.

I am not a member of your Branch, or of the China Association, your Committee therefore could not, as a committee, sit in judgment on a complaint made against me by the members. The correct procedure on your part would have been to inform the complainant that established custom, where the official conduct of their Consul is called in question by his nationals, requires these to draw up a memorial addressed to his Minister and to forward that memorial under flying seal through the Consul himself.

Of this custom you could not well be unaware; yet you did not hesitate to send on to Sir John Jordan the complaint, tacitly endorsing it, while withholding from me the fact that I had been traduced, just as you now withhold the details of the charge. I should not have believed that it would be necessary to point out to a body of English gentlemen how entirely such an attitude is opposed to the spirit of fair play and to the wholesome traditions of English life.

A Consul-General of my standing is surely entitled to some consideration, and had that taken the obviously just form of inviting an explanation from myself, I could have easily rebutted any specific charge of "failure to promote or protect British interests." My archives for the past two years show that never before in an equal period, has so much been done, not merely for the "leading mercantile firms" but for all British subjects in the Hankow Consular District.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) WILLIAM WILKINSON,
Consul-General.

REPLY.
China Association,
Shanghai Branch,
May, 23rd, 1918.

Sir William Wilkinson,
Hankow.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant and note the contents thereof.—I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. STEPHEN,
Chairman.

The desired documents were secured at last and proved to be as follows:—
China Association,
Shanghai Branch,
March 14th, 1918.

Sir JOHN JORDAN,
H.M. Minister,
Peking.

Sir, I have the honour to enclose a letter which has been addressed to me in my capacity of Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, to which there are six signatories representing most important business and banking interests in the Far East. The letter has had the careful consideration of my committee, a majority of whom are actively interested in the development of British trade with China, and they cannot but view with apprehension the causes which have actuated the signatories to the letter to make so serious and deliberate a protest against the apparent neglect of British interest by H.M. Consul-General at Hankow. In according to the request contained in the letter and for forwarding same to you, sir, my committee are only doing what they feel to be their duty at the instance of six institutions the importance of whose interest cannot be ignored and whose claim to be heard on a matter so vitally affecting these interests cannot be denied.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) A. STEPHEN,
Chairman.

THE COMPLAINT.
Shanghai, March 9th, 1918.

A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.,
Chairman, China Association.

Dear Sir, We beg to call your attention to the following case which, if allowed to continue unnoticed, is bound to have a serious effect on British prestige and trade interest in Hankow and elsewhere throughout the Yangtze valley.

You are already aware that the situation in the district near Hankow is at present most abnormal and one which requires the greatest care and anxiety both on the part of officials and merchants.

To handle the position with any degree of success, strong action on the part of H.M. Consul at Hankow is absolutely essential and, unfortunately, in the opinion of our respective representatives in Hankow, British interests in their district do not at present receive the energetic and intelligent support which might reasonably be looked for. It is in fact felt that our interests are suffering from what can only be regarded as unsatisfactory handling on the part of the gentleman entrusted with their care, namely, H.B.M. Consul-General Sir William Wilkinson.

It is admittedly difficult to adduce concrete instances which show glaring dereliction of duty, and our representatives' complaint is directed rather at supine methods of handling important affairs than at any specific cases of neglect; and it is strongly felt that, especially under existing conditions, the assistance of a strong man is required, and one who is really keen on the protection and promotion of British interests.

We are fully aware that in times like the present changes in our Consular staff are to be discouraged, but in view of the great importance which Hankow occupies as a growing centre of British trade with China, we, the undersigned, beg to express the hope that its committee may deem the present case of sufficient importance to lay it before H.B.M. Minister in Peking with as little delay as possible.—We are, Dear Sir, etc.

Such is the history as told in the documents. We leave the names of the signatories to be given by the parties concerned, if they think their action did them credit—they were the Shanghai heads of six British firms who have establishments in Hankow (says the *Central China Post*). Apparently they were under the impression that the stoppage of the upper river—through the fighting between the North and the South—and the firing on foreign steamers in February was due to the lack of a "strong" British Consul-General at Hankow. They forgot that the American and the Japanese authorities, together with all the war ships, were equally doing their best and none of them accomplished the task or ending the fray. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Sir William Wilkinson was placed on the shelf before he was allowed to learn who were his accusers, or what was the nature of their accusation.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
ALLEGED THEFT OF CAST-IRON.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of cast-iron from the Tai Ping Wharf.

A witness stated that two thefts had taken place on the same day. He saw defendant handing over the iron to two coolies.

One of the coolies stated that defendant was not on the wharf at the time.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at \$100.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold watch and chain, valued at \$250, from another Chinese in Des Vaux Road.

It was stated that complainant was ascending the staircase to his floor when defendant caught him, and, after snatching the watch and chain, ran off. Defendant was chased and eventually arrested by a *lukung*.

Defendant said he was sleeping on the floor beneath when a *lukung* arrested him. He was falsely accused of snatching.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

CELEBRATING HIS UNCLE'S BIRTHDAY.

A Chinese was charged with sleeping on Blake Pier.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was found sleeping on one of the seats. He had removed his shoes, and, also his coat, which was used as a pillow. When arrested, defendant assaulted the Indian constable. A soldier who was passing at the time assisted in quelling the disturbance, and then took defendant to the Station.

Defendant admitted that he had a hazy recollection of the events. He remembered going to his uncle's house to celebrate the latter's birthday, and then, feeling a bit warm, he went to Blake Pier to get some fresh air.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5.

THE WANCHAI MURDER.

Luk Chi, a Chinese house-boy, was charged, on remand, with the murder of a young Chinese amah at Wanchai on July 25th.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defence, stated that he received instructions in the case on July 30th and immediately applied to the Colonial Secretary for permission to get his client examined by an independent doctor, in conjunction with the gaol doctor, to test his client's sanity. He did not, however, receive any reply to his letter, and, on Friday last, he again notified the Colonial Secretary, who replied, on a printed form, that the case was under consideration. Mr. Goldring now applied to the Magistrate to give him his assistance in the matter to expedite the medical examination. The point to be considered was the fact that a private doctor would have an intimate knowledge of the family history, hereditary ailments, etc., of which the gaol doctor might know nothing. A man at home was examined by an independent medical man in conjunction with a doctor appointed by the Home Office. There was also another person allowed to be present at the examination. He did not know whether the Crown would allow him to be present, but he thought that, in the interests of his client he should be, as there his client would not be suspicious of the doctors examining him. Would the Magistrate assist him in asking the Colonial Secretary whether the authorities were going to accede to his request or not? He asked the Magistrate to remand the case for a week and also help him in making representations to the Government. Dr. Aubrey was willing to examine his client and was only awaiting permission to do so. He (Mr. Goldring) had looked into his client's family history. There were several interesting points in it, and if the Magistrate wished, he would bring them to his notice.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant had been under medical observation since the date Mr. Goldring had made his application. As far as he knew, defendant was quite all right. The medical certificate would be available to-day. He had no objection to a remand. The papers sent in by Mr. Goldring calling for a medical examination had been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Wood said he would do all he could to assist Mr. Goldring and remanded the case for a week.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ROYAL NAVY AT CANTON**A WARM WELCOME.**

After an absence of nearly four years, the British Royal Naval is again flying its flag in Canton waters, and the "Shameneites" have given the men a right royal welcome.

Immediately after their arrival the Shamene Recreation Ground was thrown open to them and football matches arranged with the Customs Recreation Club.

In about a week a "Royal Naval Club" had been constructed at the west end of the Central Avenue and the Bund and handed over to them. This is a most commodious and comfortable bamboo bungalow, with garden and flagstaff in front, very wide verandah, bar, reading room and billiard room. Water, electric lights and ~~there~~ have been installed and an extra large shower-bath provided, accommodating half-a-dozen men at the same time. Nearly 400 books have already been given as a nucleus of a library, with innumerable magazines, papers and journals. A first-class billiard table with all accessories has been lent, and also a piano and music.

The Club was opened by the British Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., LL.D., who was received with a Naval guard-of-honour. In a very happy speech in which he highly eulogised the deeds of the British Naval watch-dogs, he declared the Club opened, and called upon Mr. Wm. Farmer, who was solely responsible for the construction and details, to break out the Union Jack on the flag-staff, the guard-of-honour at the same time presenting arms. A couple of very jolly hours were then spent, all present joining in wishing success to the new Club. All residents on Shamene attended the function and the French community were very prominent in their welcome and expressions of good wishes to the Jack Tars.

The Canton Rowing Club—adjoining—have allowed the men the use of certain of their boats, whilst the Shamene Swimming Club have most generously thrown open their splendid swimming bath to the men of the Navy every afternoon from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Customs Tennis Club, on the Central Avenue, is being rapidly put in order expressly for the purpose of entertaining the visitors.

The ladies of Shamene are organising house-boat picnics and other outings, whilst a popular local clergyman is taking the men in small parties on trips through the City of Canton.

The men are deeply appreciative of the genuine kindness and hearty welcome offered them and hope that Canton will be their permanent station and that they will not be moved on—unless, of course, it be to engage the enemy.

SNATCHING A CAP.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a cap from the head of a little child.

The mother stated that she was going in the direction of the Central Market, carrying the child on her back, when the defendant in passing snatched the cap and started to run. He was arrested by an Indian constable.

Defendant said he saw the cap, on the ground and picked it up, intending to return it, when he was arrested.

Defendant had two previous convictions against him, and Mr. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

DUMB BOY ILL-TREATED.

A Chinese was charged with ill-treating a young boy.

Sergeant Cotton stated that complainant informed his mother that defendant had tied him up to a pillar and had cased him. The boy was dumb. There were several round marks in the boy's wrists.

Defendant admitted that he tied the boy up, but charged him with stealing a \$5 bill from the (defendant's) mother. He caught the boy and wanted to get at the truth of the theft.

Sergeant Cotton said no report had been made at the Police Station of the theft.

The dumb boy went into the witness-box and demonstrated by signs the ill-treatment he had suffered.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$15, with the alternative of twenty-one days' hard labour.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.**SERMON BY THE REV. G. A. GIMBLETT AT WANCHAI.**

The Rev. G. A. Gimblett, M.A., preached at Wanchai Chapel on Sunday, the 4th anniversary of the war, from the text—Jer. vi. 30 and 31: "A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land; the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof?"

I have chosen this startling passage from an unpopular book in the Bible, said the preacher, because it fits in so exactly with what I wish to say this evening. The context must be taken for granted on this occasion. You remember Jeremiah's lament over his apostate people. They would not listen to his warning and return to the God of their fathers, and, therefore, says the prophet, God will bring a mighty power from the north to punish them for their sins. Now I venture to say that the words of our text, terrible as they are, form an exact description of what has happened to our enemies, at any rate to Prussia if not to Germany as a whole. The decline and fall of a great nation—it is a melancholy subject, but to ponder it for a while may help to shed some fresh light on the world-situation to-day. It may be a solemn warning to us and it may make our present duty the clearer.

Of course someone may reply at once: "What is the use of discussing our enemies in this way? No doubt preachers in Germany could use the same passage with considerable effect against England." If there are still such at this late hour surely the reply is clear. If you mean that England has not been entirely free from blame in the past, and that if only we all had been more perfect in our Christianity the world need never have come to this pass to-day, certainly that much may be freely admitted. But—and this is the heart of the whole matter—in regard to the one clear and simple issue that was put to the nation four years ago, to-day we know that our hands are perfectly clean. When on August the 4th, 1914, England virtually said to Germany: "Hands off Belgium or we will fight you to the death," she did a perfectly right and Christian thing. To-day, after four years of bitter struggle, the simple moral issue has become clearer than ever, and we see clearly that there can be no true rest or peace for us or our children until the earth has been rid of this curse.

Therefore, with this conviction in our hearts, I believe we can honestly and sincerely take this passage as a true and striking description of the way in which modern Germany has trodden the downward path. There need be no wish simply to abuse the enemy; that is too cheap and easy for these high and solemn days. Let us rather take to heart the terrible warning against those who would call evil good and good evil, and think to override the eternal laws of God himself.

If you will apply the text passage by passage you will see how close and startling the analogy is. It is already divided up for us, quite simply and naturally:—There is the introduction, then there are three specific charges clearly stated, and, lastly, the pathetic conclusion. Let us glance briefly at each of these.

The introduction tells us:—"A wonderful and horrible thing is come to pass in the land." Does anyone doubt the truth of this as applied to the land of our enemy? Surely there can be no question as to the wonder of it and the horror of it. Our hearts are sick within us as we try to think of this thing that Germany has brought upon herself and upon the world. It is like a nightmare breaking in upon our peaceful slumbers. A great novelist somewhere uses the illustration of a magnificent organ in a beautiful old cathedral being played upon at dead of night by foul demons. Does not that horrible figure suggest to us the hideous and foul music which comes from the soul of Germany to-day? The broken bodies and broken hearts of brave men and gentle women, the shrieks of little children, the sigh of the prisoners, the groans of the oppressed and down-trodden—these cry to heaven to-day for justice and pity.

The rising tide in Germany has overflowed and is now threatening to engulf all Europe and the world, sweeping away the ancient landmarks of pity and humanity, honour and justice, the sanctity of treaties, and the common rights of all free peoples great and small. Truly a wonderful and horrible thing has come to pass in that land.

And what has lost this poisonous flood over the fair face of the earth? From the Christian standpoint the answer is given here in these three indictments:—First, the prophets prophesy falsely. Who and what are the people corresponding to the prophets here? It is necessary, of course, to guard against the old view, that a prophet was simply a man who foretold the future. That was the least important thing about them. Rather they were the spiritual leaders of the people,

the thinkers, and philosophers, the men of light and leading who moulded the opinions of the rest. Who then are the modern prophets of Germany? They are the famous, or rather infamous, thinkers and writers whose spurious and fantastic theories have deluded the whole nation. To-day those terrible words from the "In Memoriam" seem to stab the mind into a fresh and vivid perception of the meaning of their aspect of the struggle: "Hold thou the good, define it well. For fear divine philosophy Should push beyond her mark and be Procress to the lords of hell."

They have pushed divine philosophy beyond her mark towards a complete reversal of all moral values. Their had thinking and vicious theories have issued in worse deeds. Having abandoned the God of their fathers they have enthroned the god of brute force—a merely local tribal deity. To them might is right and Christianity the religion of weaklings. The State is worshipped as an end in itself, whereas one might just as well set up a drain pipe and worship that as an end in itself. Of course all the rest follows logically from these simple premises, and has been worked out with true Prussian thoroughness—contempt for the plighted word (except as a mere move in the game), the talk of "culture," "shining armour," and all the other childish nonsense. May God deliver us from this fatal lust of the head by which these false prophets have been urged on to mix the deadly poison which has now entered through to all classes of the community.

The next charge is this:—"The priests bear rule at their hands." There also we find a real and striking parallel, though not necessarily exact in every particular. For some decades in Germany there has been an unholy alliance between the Government and the clergy; as well as with the philosophers or prophets. The war lords have been eager to work out the ideas of the false prophets in a purely military way, and the clergy and ministers in their preaching and teaching have been called upon to provide the necessary religious sanction. How melancholy it is to think of so many of the clergy and theologians, from the venerable von Harnack downwards, being subjugated—though unconsciously, perhaps—to this gramophone Press method. Let us men, ministers and people alike, take warning from this also. May we ever seek to hold the faith in its purity, without contamination from the tawdry thinking of clever men who have outgrown the ancient faith, and are always trying to jump out of their own skins? Our modern prophets like Wells, Shaw, Lodge and others may be helpful and stimulating, no doubt, but there is no need for clergy or people to be too anxious to snap up the crumbs of patronage that fall from their intellectual tables.

The last charge, the saddest of all, is this:—"My people love to have it so." We can imagine God, as in Jeremiah's day, saying this of the German nation as a whole. To-morrow there may be a terrible awakening, but for to-day at any rate they are fast asleep, dreaming a beautiful dream. They are in love with it, and they do not want to wake up. We know they are being horribly deceived, they imagine themselves riding on in triumph to the goal of pan-Germanism and world-power, but in reality they are in grave danger of being ridden to death by the twin spectres of militarism and unbelief. How can we make an exception of the common people, when we see plainly that the Kaiser, the military party, and the people, being all bound together, must stand or fall together? Anyone with personal experience of Germany just before the war broke out knows that the spirit of militarism was writ large over the land and the people. Their whole life was permeated with it, and for most of them the swaggering Prussian officer seemed to be the ideal of manhood. "My people love to have it so."

In conclusion, there is the sad refrain "What will ye do in the end thereof?" What will Germany do? Whether it is this madness leading her! For apostate Israel the prophet saw that punishment inevitable. So may it be with our enemy. Before anything else, there must be complete military defeat. Mankind must see that the arm of flesh is not enough; the Lord God Jehovah must be vindicated. For that unhappy land must we not pray that when true penitence has come she may perchance be saved by a remnant.

And England, what will she do in the end thereof? May God grant that our beloved land and empire may come out of this furnace of affliction purified and ennobled. And last of all, what will ye do? You and I and our children, upon whom the future of the world will depend, when once this nightmare has gone. We hear so much to-day of reconstruction. Shall we not begin with the reconstructors, else our thinking and planning will be in vain? For us it remains to build a new and fair edifice upon the ruins of the old. I often think of that building as being something like a pyramid. The base must be personal righteousness, the Christian character that comes alone from walking humbly with God. The sides of that pyramid may be almost anything else you like—social, educational, and political reforms, and what not; but ever there must be the one foundation, true Christian character. Let us then strive and pray that men may see clearly the simple and ultimate issue involved in the world-struggle to-day: "Christ or Chaos." That is the issue, and there cannot be any other. He and He alone, is the solution of all life's mystery, and the goal of all human endeavour.

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The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

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Copies of Forms of tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 59, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1918. [2296]

NOTICE

THOSE having ACCOUNTS or CLAIMS against a.s. "PING SUY" must render same to the undersigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918. [2291]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto existing between **HAROLD LATHAM** and **CHARLES REGINALD CHRISTOPHER LATHAM**, both of Singapore, trading under the Firm and Style of **LATHAM & CO.** has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th of June, 1918.

All Debts due to or by the above-mentioned Firm of **LATHAM & CO.** will be collected or paid by the said **HAROLD LATHAM**, who will continue to carry on the Business under the same Style and Firm as heretofore.

HAROLD LATHAM,
C. R. C. LATHAM.
Singapore, 16th July, 1918. [2294]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on **THURSDAY**, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The **TRANSFERS BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from **SATURDAY**, the 10th August, 1918, to **THURSDAY**, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SILVEY, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. [2278]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/4 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918. [2267]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, of suitable age, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED

EXPERIENCED BABY MAID. Middle level district. Exceptional wages for one who can do Fancy Needle-work.

Apply—
Box 2287,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2287]

WANTED

FOR HOTEL in Shanghai, Experienced **BOOKKEEPER**, unmarried. Board and Lodging free.

Reply stating age, qualification and references to—
Box 2274,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2274]

AUCTIONS



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held **TODAY (TUESDAY)**, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Feet.	Area in Acres.	Upset Price.
1	1000	Lot No. 1000, Battery Street, between the Battery Street and the Victoria Street.	feet	feet	feet	feet
			47	0	00	00
					2,820	33
						11,280

[2238]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held **TODAY (TUESDAY)**, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Babington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Feet.	Area in Acres.	Upset Price.
1	1000	Lot No. 1000, Babington Path, between the Babington Path and the Victoria Street.	feet	feet	feet	feet
			As per sale plan		(about) 7,772	52
						3,780

[2239]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2261]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the **BEAK** for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Glass Tennis Court.
Apply—
R. POTTER,
Prince's Building.
[2233]

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (38 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.

Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT,
Maple Bay, B.C.,
Canada.
[2228]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL and Centrally Situated **NEW OFFICES**, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shameson, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Voeux Road.
[2217]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Shameson, Canton.
No. 57, THE PRINCE, LUTHERIDGE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[22]

WANTED

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER.
Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[2258]

INTIMATION



FOR

BACKACHE AND

KIDNEY TROUBLES

TRY

DR. SHELDON'S

GIN PILLS

SOLD BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

[11]

MARRIAGE.

KRUGER-GRAY. At St. Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach-gardens, S.W., on June 4th, **GEORGE EDWARD KRUGER**, son of late E. C. KRUGER, St. Heliers, Jersey, to **FRANCES AUDREY GORDON**, daughter of the late Ven. ARCHDEACON GRAY, D.D., LL.D., of Canton, and Mrs. GRAY, 164, Oakwood Court, Kensington.

DEATH.

CHILDECOCK-SMITH. At Woking, on June 7th, **ANNIE**, widow of **JOHN CALDECOCK-SMITH**, formerly of Shanghai, aged 84.
Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6th August, 1918.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

It is becoming increasingly evident that as a result of the war, Great Britain's fiscal policy is destined to undergo considerable modification. Only a few days ago Mr. BONAER LAW made the important announcement that the Imperial Government had accepted the principle of Imperial Preference, of which the late Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was the great apostle. The Dominions have always been in favour of closer economic union and have given proof of their sincerity by reducing their import duties in favour of manufactured articles from the Motherland. The difficulty of showing any reciprocity lay in the fact that under the system of Free Trade Great Britain had left herself nothing to give, and the nation had grown so prosperous by "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest" that it naturally felt reluctant to change its methods, however attractive from a sentimental point of view the alternative might appear. It is now realised, however, that the question at issue is not merely one of pounds, shillings and pence: There is our future security to be considered, and that can best be assured by consolidating and strengthening the Empire by every possible means. The revelations of the past four years have shown the real meaning of Germany's "peaceful

penetration." It was carried on by unfair methods for political ends, and at the outbreak of war Great Britain, in common with her Allies, found that she was dependent for many necessities upon Germany, which had actually obtained control of the sources of supply even when they were situated in British territory. This was notably the case in regard to Burmese wolframite—from which is obtained tungsten essential for hardening the steel used for heavy guns and armour-plate—Australian lead and zinc, aniline, dyes, and chemical and optical glass. We have now freed ourselves from German toils, and when peace is signed it would be as foolish to remove the safeguards which have been devised to prevent Germany from regaining control of essential raw materials within the Empire as it would be unjust to expose to merciless competition those British manufacturers who, at the invitation of the Government, have sunk capital in industries formerly monopolised by our enemies though essential to our national defence. As the PRIME MINISTER admitted to the deputation of manufacturers, that waited upon him at the House of Commons the other day, industrial dislocation may be expected when peace is restored. Two of the greatest difficulties will be to obtain raw material and transport, and it is only natural that the Empire and its Allies should study their own needs before those of the enemy. It would be a fatal mistake to dissolve the partnership "cemented with blood" which has been formed during the past four years. Even if its continuation were to involve some financial sacrifice it would be worth while, but when we remember the Allies, including America, control between them something like two-thirds of the world there does not appear to be much reason to fear that they cannot afford to dispense with the aid of the Central European Powers during the period of reconstruction. Our enemies, on the other hand, will find both the sources of supply and the markets open to them, extremely limited. That their economists realise the serious consequences to be apprehended from this state of affairs is shown by Dr. HELFERICH's recent address to the German Imperial Union, in which he pointed out the "unspeakable convulsion and suffering," the "enfeebled misery," which must be the lot of the nation unless peace restores at least the *status quo ante bellum*. The militarists' reply is that these evils can be averted by the armies in the field, but Mr. LLOYD GEORGE warns the enemy that "the longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms" imposed upon them by the Allies.

"HOLD FAST"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE.

The following message to the people of the Empire has been received by cable from Mr. Lloyd George by H.E. the Governor:—

"The message which I read to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is 'Hold fast, irresistible!' We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled, and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of militarism without meeting retribution, swift, certain, and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind."

"I say 'Hold fast' because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as they are to-day. Six months ago the ruler of Germany, deliberately rejected the just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mark of moderation, they partitioned Russia, enslaved Roumania, and attempted seizure of supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack. Thanks to the invincible bravery of the Allied armies it is now evident to all that the dream of universal conquest for the sake of which they wanton in prolonged the war, can never be fulfilled."

"But the battle is not yet won. The great autonomy of Russia will still endea- your by violence or guile to avoid defeat, and so give militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved. In no other way can we ensure a world set free from war. 'Hold fast!—D. Lloyd George.'
4th August, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEFENCE OF MILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your contributed article "The Unspeakable Crime," published on Saturday, speaks of Mill and Malthus as deprecating anything emotional or sentimental.

This, so far as John Stuart Mill is concerned, is hardly correct. Without being unduly emotional himself, Mill's writings are lit up here and there by the most beautiful sentiments, and his life's work was given in the service of mankind.

How Mill could be accused of deprecating anything emotional or sentimental I cannot imagine, unless it is because of his theory that instinctive impulses should not be exalted at the expense of reason, *ib.*, p. 44, "Life could not go on if it were not admitted that impulses must be controlled, and that reason ought to govern our actions."—Mill.

I think his "Estimate of Bentham" throws some light on Mill's inner views on emotion and sentiment, and I give an extract herewith. *ib.*, p. 386, "It (Bentham's error) is that of treating the moral view of actions and characters, which is unquestionably the first and most important mode of looking at them, as if it were the sole one; whereas it is only one of three, by all of which our sentiments towards the human being may be, ought to be, and, without entirely crushing our own nature, cannot but be, materially influenced. Every human action has three aspects—its moral aspect, or that of its right and wrong; its aesthetic aspect, or that of its beauty; its sympathetic aspect, or that of its loveliness. The first addresses itself to our reason and conscience; the second to our imagination; the third to our human fellow-feeling. According to the first, we approve or disapprove; according to the second, we admire or despise; according to the third, we love, pity, or dislike. The morality of an action depends on its foreseeable consequences; its beauty and its loveliness, or the reverse, depend on the qualities which it is evidence of."

ib., p. 398:—"It is not possible for any sophistry to confound these three modes of viewing an action; but it is very possible to adhere to one of them exclusively and lose sight of the rest. Sentimentality consists in setting the last two of the three above the first; the error of moralists in general, and of Bentham, is to sink the two latter entirely. This is pre-eminently the case with Bentham; he both wrote and felt as if the moral standard ought not only to be paramount (which it ought) but to be alone; as if it ought to be the sole master of all our actions and even of all our sentiments; as if either to admire or like, or despise or dislike, a person for any action which neither does good nor harm, or which does not do good or a harm proportioned to the sentiment entertained, were an injustice, and a prejudice."—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 5th August.

A CONFESSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Though not claiming any superhuman powers, I feel that unintentionally I may have been partly responsible for the awful week of rain and fog which has just elapsed. A friend of mine gave me a sun-dial some time ago with which I was very pleased; it was a copy of an old one from home, and had on its face amongst other things a representation of the sun. I had a pedestal made for it, and looked about for a suitable inscription—"Hic non numero nisi serenas." ("I only count the sunny hours") seemed to me harmless, whilst conveying a pretty sentiment, so this was duly inscribed on the pedestal, and last Sunday week, after much consultation with nautical experts as to its "bearings," it was fixed up on a little square of broken flag-stones, and all seemed well. The next morning it started raining and I went out and looked at the dial and said: "Never mind, to-morrow you shall tell the hours." Tuesday I was less amiable, and the face on the dial seemed less genial. Wednesday things were worse. Thursday and Friday I could hardly be civil to the thing, and the face wore an evil smirk. Saturday and Sunday I left it alone, but this morning when I thought of all the holiday-makers and their spoilt excursions I could stand it no longer. Rushing madly at it, with a stupendous effort I threw it over the "kud," shouting after it decisively "Next stop Conduit Road"—and immediately the sun shone.—Yours, etc.

H. W. BIRD.

5th August.

THE CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the scheme of monthly subsistence allowances to the wives and families of those enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, I wish to protest against the difference in the allowances granted to the wives and families who are not of pure European descent and those who are of pure European descent. In my opinion the difference and distinction made is most unfair. If the men are worth conscripting then their wives and families ought to receive the same allowance as the others. The wives of non-European descent have to pay the same taxes and also maintain and pay school fees for their children the same as the wives of pure European descent, so why should the Government make such a distinction, especially at the present time when differences of this nature ought to be buried and left alone?—Yours, etc.,

"TAXPAYER."

Hongkong, 5th August, 1918.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

FIGHTING TO CONTINUE.

PEKING, August 5th.

The Tsuchins in Tientsin have decided to fight till the two Kwangs (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) and Yunnan have been captured.

Large numbers of naval forces and four torpedo-boats have been sent to Fukien.

GENERAL LUNG.

General Lung Chai-kwang has returned to Peking from Tientsin. Lung will not return South at present.

Chang Chiao-lan, the Tsuchin of Fung-tien, has promised to supply Lung with considerable quantities of ammunition, and to send a number of regiments of Fung-tien troops to the Hunan front.

A TASK FOR THE FUTURE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Tsuchins in Tientsin have decided to elect as Vice-President the man who can suppress the South-west provinces.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 5th.

RAILWAY LOAN.
A secret letter, alleged to have been sent by the Committee of the Canton-Hankow Railway, to certain prominent financiers has been published. The letter suggests that a loan should be raised of ten or twenty million dollars and offers the whole railway as security.

HOUSE-RENT-TAX.
The House-Rent-Tax not having yielded as much as was anticipated, the Treasurer has called the police officers together again with the object of devising some means of securing the money. The Police, however, could offer no suggestion as to the best method of procedure, as they realise that this tax in particular will always be strongly resented by the people.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 27th.
The Czechoslovaks occupied Schmalkovka, 200 versts northwards of Nikolai, on the 25th, capturing several machine-guns, numerous shells, hand-grenades, a poison gas apparatus and 200,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition.

Major Wrenne, M.C. (Reuter's Correspondent), has arrived in Vladivostok from Harbin.—*Reuter.*

TOKYO, July 26th.

A message from Vladivostok states that since the Siberian railways have been placed under American control there has been ceaseless friction between the Bolsheviks and the Czechs, and the railway practically has not been used except for military purposes, ordinary traffic having been suspended. The American controllers are powerless and the Chief of the American Railway Commission, Mr. Emerson, has been in correspondence with the authorities in Moscow on the matter.

The main force of the Bolsheviks opposed to the Czechs is increasing its depots in the vicinity of Iman and also at Ussuri railway-station. There are many Austrians and Germans in this vicinity and the young men there and at Blagoveshchensk are being conscripted. The Czechs are welcomed everywhere.—*Reuter.*

HARBIN, July 26th.

General Skripetoff, the Chief of Staff to General Semenov, states that the latter is now patrolling the front, but he has decided not to re-start extensive operations until he has been reinforced with Allied support. His troops are weary of battle after fighting against very heavy odds.

General Skripetoff is going to Vladivostok to urge unity of action among the various Russian parties.

Among recent appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire were Mr. E. H. Steele, Acting Traffic Manager, Chinese Government Railway Peking-Mukden line, and Hyl Henrietta, Lady Des Voeux, Chairman Overseas Club, Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, to be Commanders.

THE WAR.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

ALLIED FORCES IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

PERSHING COMMANDS ONE MILLION MEN.

REMEMBRANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

FOLLOWING UP THE ENEMY.

LONDON, August 4th.
12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols' progress in the Albert sector continued.

We hold a greater part of the ground previously in the enemy's possession westward of the Ancre.

We closely followed up the enemy in his withdrawal, indications of which we had previously observed.

A number of dead were found in the abandoned trenches.

We repulsed strong raiding parties south-eastward of Hebuterne and eastward of Robecq.

There was increased hostile artillery firing at Kemmel.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

The weather interfered with our air work. We dropped 30 tons of bombs in the daytime, three tons of which fell on Bruges docks. We brought down two hostile machines. All our machines returned. Night-flying has impossible.

BRITISH PATROLS REACH ANCRE.

LONDON, August 4th.
1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols reached the Ancre between Dernancourt and Hamel contact with the enemy on this line.

Hostile artillery were active at night and northward of Bethune and southward of Ypres.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, August 3rd.
1.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed, with loss, an enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Fouchy.

Our patrols occupied a portion of the enemy's front line in the Albert sector.

Hostile artillery were active between Bethune and Baillat.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

CAPTURE OF GRAND-ROZOY HEIGHTS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A semi-official report states: The capture of the heights north of Grand-Rozoy was effected in the teeth of a desperate resistance. The woods, thickets and villages had so many fortresses swarming with machine-guns that they had to be captured separately, but the assault, which, assisted by the tanks, was opened at four o'clock in the morning, was pressed with such vigour that the chief position was captured in two hours.

Violent counter-attacks were rapidly met, and by the evening the ridges farther north were occupied.

Numerous Germans were seen by observers fleeing to the north.

FRENCH COMPLETELY HOLD SOISSONS.

The French completely hold Soissons. The cathedral is shell-riddled.

Yesterday's progress on a front of 30 kilometres between Soissons and Rheims to an average depth of from three to four kilometres at some places reached six kilometres, but the advance is far from ended. Some of our pursuing elements have already reached the Vesle. The retreating enemy in his rage is burning the crops and villages.

Braignes and Fismes are in flames.

The constant influx of Americans is a sure guarantee of the success of the operations, which will shortly be developed.

ENEMY RETREAT GENERAL.

LONDON, August 3rd.
2.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11 o'clock that evening, stated:—The retreat is general on all three faces of the salient.

The Germans may hold on the line of the Vesle, but it is quite possible he will be obliged to retire to the Aisne. Anyway, he has lost all that he obtained by the offensive in May, June and July.

The question now is whether the Germans will risk what remains of their reserves in a sudden blow on another part of the front. If they decide to tempt fortune once more they will find the Allied armies ready.

We are receiving every minute the names of villages and woods we have re-occupied.

Plessier Wood, abutting the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, has been turned and the defenders surrounded. It was a centre of the Boche resistance, the fight for which was extraordinarily bitter.

Further north the British crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, pressing through Concorde Wood, a mile east of Ville Montoire.

As in March last year, the French army is advancing in pursuit of the enemy. The cavalry, patrols are far in advance and horse artillery and engineers are accompanying the infantry.

It rained heavily all day, and the condition of the roads retards our advance.

ENEMY ABANDONS CENTRES OF RESISTANCE.

LONDON, August 4th.
7.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11.39 last evening, stated:—The capture of Mont Bellen, overlooking the Aisne, south of Soissons, gave us a footing on the Plateau which fills the angle between the Aisne and the Vesle, and forced the retreat of the German left and centre. The Germans, with their line echeloned facing the south-west, were driven from Soissons, and in order to escape envelopment each successive centre of resistance had to be abandoned as far as Fismes.

We are again engaging in open warfare. Cavalry screens spread across the fields and precede the advance of the infantry.

Along the roads horsemen, encountering machine-gun posts, dismount and destroy them, or compel them to retire.

The enemy artillery is distributing its fire on special points of the roads and bridges, where our troops are bound to pass, with the object of delaying the advance.

The Germans continue to burn villages, including those behind the Vesle, and over-ripe cornfields. They are also blowing up their munition dumps as they retire.

BATTLE-FRONT UNCHANGED.

PARIS, August 4th.

A communiqué states the battle-front is unchanged and there is nothing to report.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

LONDON, August 4th.
8.30 p.m.

The German retreat continues over the whole of a thirty mile front.

The nature of the pursuit is shown by the active intervention of French cavalry which, hanging on to the heels of a scattered foe, are forcing him to accentuate his flight.

The Allied advance yesterday extended to a depth of six miles at places, and advance elements pushed even further ahead.

The Vesle has been crossed, and any hope of holding this line is lost, for the German retreat will probably continue till the Aisne is re-crossed, and Generalissimo Foch is determined to prevent the enemy from profiting by a lull in the operations.

The American troops, advancing strongly in the centre yesterday, reached the outskirts of Fismes, a great junction on the Vesle, and on the Soissons-Rheims railway line, midway between these two towns.

According to the last reports, Fismes is on fire, which indicates that the enemy entertains no more hope of retaining the town.

West of Fismes the Americans crossed the Vesle and are now marching on the Aisne in concert with General Mangin's forces, which crossed the Crise on Friday, and are now across the railway skirting the Vesle.

East of Fismes General Berthelot's army of French, British and Italians swept forward over a wide area and are now hugging both sides of the main railway line from Fismes to Rheims. Thus the Allied front now stretches in a more or less straight line west to east, and the German pocket has been entirely eliminated.

Within less than three weeks Generalissimo Foch's plan of campaign has wrested from the Germans the fruits of their formidable offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27th in a direct bid for Paris.

The enemy is now within sight of his starting point, and the enormous sacrifices in men and material he has made for an ephemeral success have since been transformed into the biggest defeat he has suffered since the first battle of the Marne, which must now be explained to the German people, who had been promised that the offensive would bring peace and victory.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTERED GERMAN LINE CRACKS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

Soissons is back in the hands of the Allies.

The Germans are in full retreat over the whole of the long battlefield, with the French, British and American forces in hot pursuit.

The enemy attack in the region of Oulchy-le-Chateau on Tuesday night was his last bid for possession of the line from Soissons-Chateau Thierry road to Ville-en-Tardenois, which he had hoped he would be able to hold. When he failed to re-take Oulchy-le-Chateau and secure the left flank of his centre he was faced with the necessity of retiring his line to the Vesle, instead of being able to force the Allies to accept battle on the intermediate line.

No time was lost by the Allies to precipitate the enemy's defeat.

While the French and British troops aimed at a series of irresistible blows at a staggering adversary in the Soissons region and along the Crise on the western side of the shallow pocket which remained to the Germans, the French and American troops in the centre were hard pressing the enemy north of the Ourcq, and General Berthelot's French, British and Italian forces were squeezing his line on the eastern side of the pocket and encroaching along the Ardre and round the north of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The American troops badly dented the enemy's centre by the capture of Coulonges and a forward band of about five miles. Simultaneously, both sides of the pocket swayed and the Germans recoiled under the incessant blows which undermined his resistance. Then the whole of the battered German line cracked and recoiled. The retreat went on simultaneously from all sides. Soissons fell, and deprived the enemy of the real pivot upon which his whole line depended for its resistance. General Mangin's troops swarmed over the Crise and the French and Americans came up on the centre in a converging movement. Ville-en-Tardenois, the next strongest point in the German line, succumbed. Then began a hot pursuit of the enemy.

The American "heavies" have cut their adversary's communications and spread confusion among his fleeing forces. Fires are visible in the German rear over the whole extent of what was once a part of the fatal pocket, and it is fairly evident that for the time being the Crown Prince's forces have been constrained to a disorderly rout in their haste to get back to the Vesle in the hope of being able to stabilise their line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES APPROACHING RIVER VESLE.

LONDON, August 3rd.
4.00 p.m.

The Allies are rapidly approaching the Vesle river. Their cavalry have reached the river between Champigny and Jonchery.

Fismes is our fire, also the villages northward of the Vesle between Muizon and Thierry.

The Allies occupy the southern bank of the Aisne between Fismes and Venizel.

VICTORIOUS MARCH OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, August 4th.

A communiqué states:—During the day our troops, driving back the enemy rear-guards, continue their victorious march on a front of about 50 kilometres in the direction of the Vesle.

On the left we reached the southern banks of the Aisne and the Vesle from Soissons to Fismes, the outskirts of which the Americans hold.

East of Fismes, we reached the general line north of Courville-Brancourt-Coulouges-Champigny.

Our cavalry reconnaissances are operating along the Soissons-Rheims railway.

At certain points our progress exceeded since yesterday ten kilometres. Over 50 villages were liberated in this region in a single day.

ENEMY DRIVEN IN CONFUSION.

LONDON, August 4th.
7.30 a.m.

An American official report, issued yesterday, states:—The enemy has been driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle.

Since July 18th, in the course of our operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns were captured by us.

BRITISH TROOPS REVIEWED.

LONDON, August 3rd.
7.05 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday morning, stated:—General Berthelot reviewed the British troops in his command in Champagne, comprising Highlanders, Yorkshires, Hampshires, also Australians and a New Zealand cavalry corps.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE COMPLETE.

LONDON, August 3rd.
4.20 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at six o'clock on Friday evening, stated:—To-day's advance represents a most important gain of ground.

Our advanced troops, following the enemy, reached the valley of the Crise, which enters the Aisne at Soissons.

The enemy, under fierce and repeated attacks, abandoned the whole of the Chaudun Plateau and is already moving back his guns. The British and French troops are following him up. The English and Scottish troops are in the thick of the fighting.

Our cavalry are in Nesle forest, north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois.

Our troops eddies of the salient are in touch with Vesilly.

The Germans, much against their will, have accepted defeat and are retreating, probably to the Vesle. Thus has ended the third, greatest German push, which was to bring the enemy within range of Paris, and the failure of the Crown Prince's Army is complete.

GENERAL PETAIN'S STRATEGY.

LONDON, August 3rd.
7.05 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—Yesterday's notable advance west of the salient cleared the way for the Americans in the centre, where a series of woods barred their path.

General Petain's strategy can now be appreciated, for while he had been drawing some of the best German divisions to the centre and pinning them there by the formidable American offensive, he had been preparing his attack upon a much more important region, where he is already threatening the enemy's attempt to stabilise his front opposite the American lines. Meanwhile the Americans have been continuing their advance, making the enemy hold upon Meuniers Wood insecure.

ENEMY COMMENCE TO FALL BACK.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.55 a.m.

An American official report, dated August 2nd, stated:—Yesterday on the line of the Ourcq, in hard fighting, we captured Hill 230, southward of Coulonges, and the woods eastward of the hill.

This morning the enemy commenced to fall back, and we are in close pursuit.

Our advance, which has already progressed to a depth of five miles, continues.

Our aviators successfully bombed the railroad, station and yards at Conflans, causing several fires and a large explosion. All our machines returned.

GERMANS RETIRING EAST OF THE ANCRE.

LONDON, August 3rd.
2.45 p.m.

The Germans are retiring on a front of between three and four miles to the east bank of the Ancre in the neighbourhood of Albert and Avelay Wood. The retirement at present appears to be local.

FRENCH TROOPS REACH THE AISNE.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A communiqué states:—At night-time our troops continued to advance towards the Vesle and reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR APPROPRIATELY MARKED.

LONDON, August 3rd.
7.40 a.m.

The anniversary of France's entry into the war is appropriately marked by the stirring news of the Crown Prince's Army again being in full retreat, with the increasing possibility of that disaster which Reuter predicted on July 30th.

The immediate cause of the retreat was the brilliant success of the Armies under General Mangin and General de Goutti, north of the Ourcq, who effected a junction at a right angle, enabling a beginning to be made on August 1st with the task of clearing the important ridge dividing the Crise and the Ourcq. The British Division in General Mangin's army started the operation from Grand-Rozoy, and, with the French co-operating, carried not merely the summit but the reverse slope of the ridge, securing observation behind the Hartennes Plateau, where the enemy is still clinging to the Chateau Thierry road. Meanwhile, in the centre the enemy bastion at Meuniers Wood, two square miles in extent, was carried.

SUCCESS OF FOCH'S COUNTER-STROKE.

Thus the enemy's hope of stabilising his line has disappeared. He has indeed already suffered a strategic disaster owing to the reversal of the strategic position brought about by Generalissimo Foch's counter-stroke, and his hasty retirement upon the river Vesle cannot be easy, as the only good road available passes Coulonges, which the French captured yesterday.

The Allies' guns are now within range of Bazoches, where the only railway connection from the north crosses the Vesle into the salient, also Fismes, which was the main store-house for the German offensive, while Braignes, between Bazoches and Soissons, through which the main road, out of the salient passes, is also exposed to gunfire. Hence, the exports are now prophesying that the enemy withdrawal is likely to continue over the Aisne.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, August 4th.
12.20 a.m.

A wireless German official report, referring to the Crown Prince's Army, says von Boehm's successes on August 1st, contributed to the complete success of yesterday's movements. The enemy followed hesitatingly our troops in the foreground, who are slowly withdrawing.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, August 3rd.

A Berlin semi-official report states:—Admiral Holtzendorff, Chief of Staff at the Admiralty, has resigned for reasons of health. Admiral Scheer, Commanding the High Seas Fleet, has been appointed his successor.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FORCES ENTER GAIGA.

LONDON, August 4th.

An Italian official report states:—We captured the peak on Dossoalto, where the enemy has been maintaining himself at heavy cost since June 15th.

We overcame large parties in hidden caves and captured 170 prisoners and a large quantity of war material.

The French in a successful *coup-de-main* penetrated far into the enemy lines eastwards of the Asiago and captured 123 prisoners and one gun.

The British westward of the Asiago entered Gaiga, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, August 4th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The enemy penetrated portions of our positions at Dossoalto.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 4th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The enemy re-occupied as far as the Berat line in Albania.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 3rd.

An Italian Naval communiqué states:—Our aviators on three successive days seriously damaged the wharves and shipping at Durazzo, also several enemy sea-planes.

AN AERIAL HERO.

HIGHEST DECORATION CONFERRED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A feature of the *Gazette*, which contains a large number of awards to British and Dominion's airmen, is the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to the Canadian, Captain W. A. Bishop, "the most successful and most fearless fighter in the air, whose acts of outstanding bravery have been already recognised by the awards of the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, the Bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and the Military Cross." The flying Cross is conferred for "signally valuable services in personally destroying 25 enemy machines in twelve days, of which five were destroyed on the last day of his service at the front. The total machines destroyed by this distinguished officer is 72, and his value as a moral factor to the Royal Air Force cannot be over-estimated."

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 4th.

Sir Louis W. Dane, in a letter to the *Times* supporting Lord Montagu of Beaconsfield's views regarding the importance of industrial development in India, emphasises what is being done in the Punjab towards the utilisation of the power of the great rivers. He says the difficulty has been to find a market for the power owing to the absence of great industries, but much can be achieved if the capitalists treat it sympathetically and pioneers are allowed to traffic such as they get elsewhere and are not throttled down by financial authorities. Something also might be done to reduce the worrisome delays caused by the various authorities and Governments who must be convinced before any concessions can be obtained. The Provincial Governments may be able to do something if they have a freer hand and more funds.

Sir Louis Dane suggests that India should be allowed to fully benefit from the trade balance in her favour and the rise in the value of silver.

He points out that India's gain of £200,000,000 yearly in home charges owing to the rise of the rupee is a source from which ample funds could be raised after the war for the development of the great industries in India. If such development is the result of Lord Montagu's policy, he will have done great things for India.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

GENERAL PERSHING COMMANDS ONE MILLION MEN.

WASHINGTON, August 4th.

General March informed the Senate Military Committee that over 300,000 American troops were shipped in July. The total at the end of July was 1,300,000. General Pershing now directly commands 1,000,000 men.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the launching records will be broken to-morrow, when the 12,000 ton cargo-boat the *Invincible* will be launched at Alameda, California, 24 days after the laying of the keel.

CUBAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

HAVANA, August 4th.

The House of Representatives has approved the Senate amendment to the Obligatory Service Bill, empowering the President of Cuba to send to France all the troops he deems expedient.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"ASAHI BEER."

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIFTH YEAR OF WAR. REMEMBRANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
The newspapers greet the opening of the fifth year of the war in tones of hope and confidence, reflecting the unshaken determination of the British people, which is evidenced by the authoritative and popular pronouncements in connection with to-morrow's Remembrance Day celebrations.

Articles recall the evidences of German oppression, which have enabled the Allied peoples to realise, as not even the violation of Belgium did, how the Germans have triumphed upon every spurk of liberty of subject nations, and declare that peace talk now will fall upon deaf ears, especially as the tide-shaking the enemy's military preparations have just received on the Western Front is but a foretaste of what is to come.

Messages from Sir R. Borden, Mr. W. F. Massey, and General Buller, are published upon the occasion of Remembrance Day, urging the necessity of prosecuting the war without faltering till victory is achieved.

BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL'S ORDER.

LONDON, August 3rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued an Order to the troops as follows:—
The conclusion of the fourth year of the War marks the passing of a period of crisis. We now look with added confidence to the future. Russia's revolution set free large hostile forces on the Eastern Front which were transferred to the West. It was the enemy's intention to use the great numbers thus created to gain a decisive victory before the arrival of the American troops should give the Allies a superiority. The enemy made an effort to obtain a decision on the Western Front and failed. The steady stream of Americans arriving has already restored the balance. The enemy's first and most powerful blows fell on the British when his superiority in men was three to one. Although pressed back in parts the British line remained unbroken. After many days of heroic fighting, the glory of which will live for all time, the enemy was held.

At the end of four years of war the magnificent fighting qualities and spirit of our troops remain of the highest order. I thank them for their devoted bravery and resolution, and I know they will show like steadfastness and courage in whatever task they are called upon to perform.

INSPIRING INTERCESSION SERVICE.

LONDON, August 4th.
The anniversary of the declaration of war was marked by services of intercession in the churches throughout the United Kingdom, chief of which being a most impressive and most inspiring service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was attended by Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princesses Mary and Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, members of Parliament, and representatives of all parts of the Empire.

Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, and were loudly cheered by an immense crowd outside the church.

Members of the House of Lords and the members of the House of Commons, preceded by the Maces and headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, respectively, formed in procession and marched from Westminster Palace to St. Margaret's.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, members of the House of Lords, and Delegates to the Imperial War Conference were seated in the north side and the members of the House of Commons on the south side, and the Princes and the members of the House of Commons in the south aisle.

THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND'S SERMON.

The Primate (The Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson), in an inspiring sermon, said:—“Looking back to August, 1914, the unquenchable words with which our leaders heartened our enthusiasm still ring true. We abate no jot of their earnestness, and we challenge no syllable of their clear and lofty call.”

His Grace added:—“Four years of war have taught us much. Those closest in touch with its realities were the first to resolve that a repetition of its ghastly horrors must become impossible.”

The Archbishop fervently hoped that the League of Nations would set for themselves the task of ending war for ever and ever.

THE “TEARFUL DEFEATISM” IN GERMAN LIFE.

LONDON, August 4th.
The attitude of the belligerent populations as reflected in the Press at the opening of the fifth year of war, shows a remarkable contrast.

AMSTERDAM, August 4th.
Count Reventlow writes in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*:—“The beginning of the fifth year of the war is marked by the attitude of the German newspapers by an melancholy, even of protest. The fearful defeatism, which in these days runs through German life is absolutely pernicious.”

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, August 4th.
The French Press comments upon the war anniversary are characterised by a tone of exultation at the great victory which has again forced the enemy to retreat.

The papers describe the clever manoeuvring whereby the hinge of the enemy's right wing, namely, Soissons, is broken, and unstintingly praise the part played therein by the picked British troops sent to reinforce the armies of Generals Berthelot and Mangin.

HIS MAJESTY OPENS AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

LONDON, August 3rd.
His Majesty the King, accompanied by Queen Mary and Princess Mary, to-day opened the Australia House, the magnificent new Commonwealth headquarters erected on the finest site in the Strand at a cost of £1,000,000.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. J. Cook, and other prominent Commonwealth representatives welcomed Their Majesties.

His Majesty's inaugural speech was most cordial, and included a glowing tribute to the services rendered to the Empire by the Australian Naval and Military Forces.

English and Australian troops escorted Their Majesties to and from Buckingham Palace, and a fine body of hefty Anzacs furnished the guard-of-honour at the opening ceremony.

His Majesty the King conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Joseph Cook.

COTTON CONTROL. REVISION OF WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, August 4th.
The Cotton Control Board announces that the American and mixed spinning will be licensed to run 55 per cent. of their spindles on American cotton 45 hours weekly instead of 50 per cent. for 49 hours, and will also be allowed to run on Egyptian cotton. Manufacturers who hitherto have been allowed to run 60 per cent. of their looms on American yarns 40 hours weekly will be allowed to run 55 per cent. for 49 hours. The new system will be abolished on August 10th, after which only workers continuously “played off” can be paid from the Control Board funds.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. JAPAN'S COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED STATES' DESIRE.

LONDON, August 4th.
Reuter's Agency is informed that a declaration gazetted in Tokio on August 2nd, announcing the despatch of All troops to Vladivostok, says the Government of the United States recently approached the Japanese Government proposing an early dispatch of troops to relieve the pressure upon the Czech Slovaks.

The Japanese Government, anxious to comply with the desire of the American Government, decided to immediately approach with the disposition of suitable forces on this mission, and a certain number of troops will be sent to Vladivostok forthwith.

All Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the Russian territories when the objects of the mission are realised, and the sovereignty of Russia will be wholly unimpaired.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, August 4th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given notice, a resolution on the Indian Budget, asking for a discussion on the Indian Report as early as possible.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ENTENTE AMBASSADORS AT MURMANSK.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.
Mr. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed that he has arrived at Murmansk with the British, French and Italian diplomats.

ENTENTE CONSULS REMAIN AT MOSCOW.

LONDON, August 3rd.
A telegram from Stockholm states that the American Consul-General has notified the Russian Foreign Commissioner that, in the opinion of the Entente Consuls, the political situation has not altered by the departure of the Entente Ambassadors from Vologda, and that the Consuls intend to remain at Moscow.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 3rd.
The silver market is quiet.
LONDON, August 4th.
The silver market is unchanged.

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"KAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | THURSDAY, 14th Aug. at 1 P.M.

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YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,320 Tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,600 Tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 Tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON & LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

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